Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed

   1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:
   Northwest Peninsular Florida 2016 ESI T_MAMMAL Polygons

   1.2. Summary description of the data:
   This data set contains sensitive biological resource data for Florida black bear and federally and/or state endangered, threatened, or rare small mammals in Northwest Peninsular Florida. Vector polygons in this dataset represent vulnerable occurrences and general distribution. Species-specific abundance, seasonality, status, life history, and source information are stored in associated data tables (described below) designed to be used in conjunction with this spatial data layer. This data set is a portion of the ESI data for Northwest Peninsular Florida. As a whole, the ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil, and include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources.

   1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?
   One-time data collection

   1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:
   2016 to 2018

   1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:
   W: -84.8957, E: -82.2746, N: 30.0422, S: 26.4897

   1.6. Type(s) of data:
   (e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)
   Map (digital)

   1.7. Data collection method(s):
   (e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)

   1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:

1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:

2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)

2.1. Name:
ESI Program Manager

2.2. Title:
Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

2.4. E-mail address:
orr.esi@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:

3. Responsible Party for Data Management
Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:
ESI Program Manager

3.2. Title:
Data Steward

4. Resources
Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?

4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):

5. Data Lineage and Quality
NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly accessible
(describe or provide URL of description):
Process Steps:

- 2016-12-01 00:00:00 - The terrestrial mammals depicted in this atlas are limited to rare coastal and special status species. These are: Florida black bear, Florida long-tailed weasel, Florida mouse (state species of special concern), Gulf salt marsh mink, Round-tailed muskrat, Sherman's fox squirrel (state species of special concern), and Southeastern long-tailed weasel. The Florida panther (federally endangered) was not included in this atlas based on expert opinion from the FWC. Much of the data included in the following paragraphs comes from the FWC and FNAI websites. The Florida black bear was removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List in 2012, and a Florida Black Bear Management Plan was put into place in this same year. The most recent home range polygonal data from the FWC was used to map this species (Florida Black Bear Range, 2016). The raw version of this vector digital data includes rare, occasional, common, and abundant ranges throughout the state. Only common and abundant ranges were mapped, although the reader should acknowledge that Florida black bear may occur anywhere within the region. Terrestrial mammal species included in this atlas were mapped using data from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory with the exception of Florida black bear. Polygons for terrestrial mammals from this source were clipped to land. The Florida mouse occurs in xeric upland communities and may either dig burrows or inhabit the burrows of oldfield mice or gopher tortoise. Gulf salt marsh mink may occur in salt marshes and freshwater swamps, while the Round-tailed muskrat can be found in shallow marshes and wet agricultural lands. Sherman's fox squirrel inhabit uplands in the region and depend on oak trees and longleaf pine cones for food and nest material. Bats were not mapped in this atlas, but several species occur within the region. These are: Big brown bat, Brazilian (Mexican) free-tailed bat, Eastern red bat, Evening bat, Hoary bat, Northern yellow bat, Rafinesque's big-eared bat, Seminole bat, Southeastern myotis, and Tricolored bat. While these species may not be directly impacted by an oil spill, human disturbance to roosts and hibernation areas is considered a secondary threat. The Big brown bat, Brazilian (Mexican) free-tailed bat, Evening bat, Rafinesque's Big-eared bat, Southeastern myotis, and Tricolored bat are known to use bat houses and/or human structures for roosting. Other roosting or hibernation areas for bats in this region include caves, tree foliage, tree cavities, or under loose tree bark. Terrestrial mammals that may be particularly vulnerable to oil spills in this region but were not mapped due to their ubiquitous distribution throughout the region include beaver, bobcat and raccoon. Beaver occur in the northern portion of this region in streams, rivers, or lakes with adjacent trees while bobcat are widely distributed in deep forest, swamps, and hammock land. Raccoon are common throughout the region and tend to stay near reliable water sources and are often considered nuisance species when populations explode within urban and suburban environments. The Homosassa shrew (state species of special concern) was not mapped due to the lack of reliable information describing their current distribution. According to the FWC, little information exists on the life history and distribution of the Homosassa shrew, although there have been reports of this species in hardwood swamp/mixed wetland forest, hydric and xeric hammocks, industrial/

commercial pineland, mixed hardwood-pine forest, natural pineland, and disturbed/transitional habitat.

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

6. Data Documentation
The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?
No

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:
Missing/invalid information:
- 1.7. Data collection method(s)
- 4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?
- 4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management
- 5.2. Quality control procedures employed
- 7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?
- 7.1.1. If data are not available or has limitations, has a Waiver been filed?
- 7.1.2. If there are limitations to data access, describe how data are protected
- 7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access
- 7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate
- 7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination
- 8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location
- 8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility
- 8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:
NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:

6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/54265

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata

(describe or provide URL of description):
> Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NOAA Data Documentation
> Procedural Directive: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/DAARWG/docs/EDMC_PD-
> Data_Documentation_v1.pdf

7. Data Access
NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected from unauthorized access or disclosure:

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:
> https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/esi_download

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:
> Data can be accessed by downloading the zipped ArcGIS geodatabase from the
> Download URL (see Distribution Information). Questions can be directed to the ESI
> Program Manager (Point Of Contact).

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:

8. Data Preservation and Protection
The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to

identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:
(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:

8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:

8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):
Office of Response and Restoration - Seattle, WA

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?
Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions
Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.